

PARLIAMENT FOR WAR.

ENGLISH PARTIES UNITE IN PLANS FOR TRANSVAAL CAMPAIGN.

LODS ADOPT REPLY TO QUEEN'S SPEECH-NEWS FROM THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS-CENSORSHIP RIGID.

London, Oct. 18.-For the third time during the Queen's reign Parliament meets in the autumn for the definite purpose of providing support for a military campaign. The two previous crises were the Abyssinian expedition and the campaign ending in the victorious march on Cabul. The third emergency was quietly described yesterday in the Queen's Speech as a plain requirement of law that Parliament should be summoned when the reserves were called out for service in Africa. Both houses were in a serious mood and settled down to business with less formality than usual. Lord Salisbury lost no time in providing the cue that the object of the Government had been to make British interests paramount and to civilize and improve the condition of all the races in South Africa. Mr. Balfour with a solemn air asserted that righteousness and liberty were the real issues in the contest forerun by England against her will. The Earl of Kimberley and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman both described Kruger's ultimatum as an act of defiance and unreason which rendered war inevitable, and pledged the support of the Opposition for any financial measures. John Dillon, Mr. Labouchere and Michael Davitt were heard with impatience when they advocated an amendment to the address.

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour entered the House about the same time, and were cheered from both sides.

UNANIMITY OF SENTIMENT.

The great heartiness of temper in Parliament was unmistakable. The time had passed for controversial polemics. War had come, and no retreat was possible. The War Office must have all the money requisite, and the least said about negotiations the better all around for everybody was the prevailing sentiment. The Commons seemed intensely in earnest.

Censorship over press dispatches is already so rigorous that little news comes through. This seems necessary, since it is suspected that Mr. Leyds has arranged for a system of secret dispatches by which the British military movements may be telegraphed back to South Africa for the benefit of the Transvaal Government.

This silence respecting the British maneuvers elicits oddly with the frankness with which the details of the Boer advance through the various passes into Natal have been blurted out. All special dispatches for the London press are delayed, and bear marks of a rough-and-ready revision. The war correspondents evidently will be bottled up until there is a big battle to describe with a flourish of trumpets. Sir Redvers Buller is reported to have advised the closest possible revision of the press dispatches before he sailed. A vagueness oscillating between utter vacancy and minute circumstantial reports that are not officially confirmed is the order of the day.

NO FEARS ABOUT NATAL.

At the same time the general impression is reassuring regarding Natal. The Free State's inhabitants seem to have retired precipitately on the approach of General White's flying column. The threatened attack on Glencoe is believed to be a mere feat in the hope of weakening the Ladysmith garrison. Experts say that General White quite comprehends this, and trusts that an attack on Ladysmith may be delivered as soon as possible. Meanwhile, the women and children have been taken beyond the possible reach of war.

From Bechuanaland reports of Colonel Baden-Powell's engagement with the Boers grow definite. It is stated that a sortie at Mafeking resulted in a repulse of the Boers, three hundred of them being killed, and that the British loss was small. Confirmatory reports from Transvaal refugees at Lourenço Marques and recent arrivals at Capetown support these figures with a curious similarity, but at a late hour last night the War Office had heard nothing.

The same remark applies to the reported sharp skirmish near Kimberley between the Lancashire Regiment and the Boers, who lost five killed and many wounded, while the British troops were uninjured.

At Hope Town a company of engineers made a rally from Kimberley and blew up the railway bridge seventy miles south. They were covered by a fire from an armored train while destroying the structure, a step deemed necessary for strategic reasons.

BASUTOS OPPOSE FREE STATE.

The most important item of war news to-day is that the Basutos have risen against the Free State. Should the Zulus follow their example the position of the Republic would undoubtedly be considerably weakened.

Evidently severe fighting has taken place at Mafeking and Vryburg, but the latest dispatches do not confirm the truth of the rumor that three hundred Boers were killed, although the Pretoria advices admit Republican losses and chronicle to success on the part of the attacking force. Inquiries at the War Office elicit no information. It should, however, not be forgotten that telegrams from South Africa are subject just now to a strict censorship.

I understand that the British Parliament will be invited to provide for an expenditure of £10,000,000 for the prosecution of the war. There is no intention of imposing fresh taxation, but a supplementary army estimate will be presented by the Government for an additional number of men, and a further amount will be required in the year ending March, 1900, to meet deficiencies in the vote specified.

Owing to the military situation in South

Africa considerable feeling has been aroused by the anti-British attitude of certain Irish members of Parliament, and attention will be drawn to the matter in the House of Commons.

BOERS MEET A REVERSE.

ATTACK ON MAFERING REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

London, Oct. 17.-A dispatch from Cape Town says that three hundred Boers and eighteen British have been killed in a battle at Mafeking. Colonel Baden-Powell made a sortie from Mafeking in force and attacked the Boers who were investing the town. After fierce fighting the British carried the day.

A dispatch from Pretoria, dated October 14, by way of Delagoa Bay, says:

A cyclist dispatch was received from Otto-sheep, near Malmal, at 6 this evening, asserting that heavy fighting had been in progress all day long north of Mafeking. The British troops on board an armored train acted as a covering force to military engineers engaged in repairing the track. A Maxim on the train kept up a continuous fire.

Conspicuous bravery was displayed on both sides, but it soon became apparent that the rifles of the burghers were ineffective against an armored train. The latter, however, was once forced to retreat before a particularly strong assault, but it soon returned, accompanied by a British mounted contingent, and the fighting was renewed fiercely.

Fighting still continues, the Boers holding their positions well. A dozen Boers were killed or wounded, but the British casualties cannot be ascertained.

Heavy firing can be heard south of Mafeking, where General Cronje's commando is operating. A corps of experienced Continental engineers, former officers, has left Pretoria for the south-western borders, escorted by a commando of picked Boer shots. It is probably intended for large dynamiting operations.

A big engagement is expected shortly in the vicinity of Ladysmith. The forces of Commandant Piet Vries are encamped on a mountain overlooking Dundee, from which point they will be able to observe the movements of the British troops.

ANOTHER REPORT OF THE BATTLE.

A dispatch from Pretoria dated October 14 gives the following account of the fight:

Heavy fighting took place this morning north of Mafeking. An armored train set to repair the railway line opened fire on the Boer commando. One burgher was killed and two were wounded.

A second engagement followed, in which nine British were wounded. Yesterday, while General Cronje's troops were near the broken railway bridge, nine miles north of Mafeking, an approaching train, loaded with dynamite, was fired upon and blown up. There were no casualties on the Transvaal side.

Another telegram sent from Pretoria on the following day says:

Further dispatches received by the Government say that fighting continues north of Mafeking. The British, after the second engagement, retired in the direction of the town, but then returned, the attack shortly afterwards, two burghers being killed and three wounded.

The commando engaged was impeded, owing to the want of heavy artillery, which was subsequently obtained from General Cronje.

The skirmish near Spytfontein, says a dispatch from Cape Town, was quite lively. The armored train, with a detachment of the Lancashire, approached unopposed until within range, when the Boers opened fire. The Maxims were instantly set to work, and did great execution among the burghers. The latter also used artillery, but ineffectively. The armored train returned to Kimberley unharmed.

BOERS SHOOT WILD.

The crew of the armored train say the Boers fired thirteen shots, but their aim was wretched and not a single shot struck the train, which then made bold to approach nearer and opened fire with the Maxims.

The burghers replied with heavy rifles, again shooting wildly. Only three or four bullets struck the train.

Subsequently the crew learned that five Boers and two Boer horses were killed, while several Boers and horses were wounded. Not a member of the British force was so much as touched.

From Cape Town comes the news that it is expected the Boers will cut off Kimberley's water supply, but the Boer camp contains enough for a considerable period.

According to a dispatch from Mafeking, the British have blown up the Hopetown railway bridge over the Orange River, with a view to checking the Boer advance southward.

Advices from Cape Town also say that Allwal North is isolated.

It is difficult to understand how refugees arriving at Lourenço Marques should have come into possession of news of serious Boer losses at Mafeking, as a dispatch from that place says. At the same time it must be remembered that much news from the Transvaal is likely to come by way of Delagoa Bay, as most other channels are strictly censored.

PREPARATIONS IN NATAL.

The Boers appear to be strengthening their position in Natal and biding their own time for attack. The Orange Free State burghers are apparently threatening to invade Cape Colony by way of Norval's Pont and Allwal North, both of which are at their mercy. If they possess artillery.

So far as is known, the only British force stationed at Allwal North is a detachment of the Royal Berkshire Regiment.

A message from Pretoria on October 14 said that Commandant General Joubert had established his headquarters at Charlestown, and had opened telegraphic communication with the Transvaal by way of Laing's Nek.

Guns and cartridges found secreted in the mines on the Rand are confiscated.

The Government has ordered the commando outside Johannesburg to act in case of any disturbances.

The War Office issued the following bulletin regarding the situation in South Africa at 7 o'clock this evening:

No news of any importance has been received since yesterday's notice.

Dr. Leyds, the European representative of the Transvaal Government, replying to-day from Versailles to an inquiry as to whether there was any truth in the report that bonds issued by him or by the Transvaal Government for war material had been dishonored, telegraphed as follows:

The statement that drafts for war material have been dishonored is a pure invention.

OFFER OF TORPEDO BOATS REFUSED.

According to a dispatch from Pretoria, the Transvaal Government received an offer from a wealthy European recently to supply a fleet of completely equipped torpedo boats for the purpose of blowing up the British transports on arriving in South African waters. The offer was curtly rejected, President Kruger refusing even to consider it. The originator of the scheme, who had been in Pretoria only twenty-four hours, left the place immediately.

To-day was the last day for the reserves to rejoin the colors, and the latest reports from the

Continued on third page.

The train for Toledo No. 15 on the New York Central, 5.30 every afternoon, Toledo next morning. -Adv.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY LINE.

SECRETARY HAY AT WORK ON THE MODUS VIVENDI.

THE AGREEMENT EXPECTED TO GO INTO EFFECT WITHIN A DAY OR TWO-RIGHTS OF BOTH PARTIES PRESERVED.

Washington, Oct. 17.-Immediately on Secretary Hay's return from the West to-day preparations began at the State Department for the completion of the modus vivendi relating to the Alaskan boundary. General John W. Foster was hard at work on the details, and the expectation was that in the course of a day or two the agreement would be in effect. The negotiations recently have been entirely in the hands of Secretary Hay and Mr. Tower, the British Chargé d'Affaires here.

It has not yet been determined whether the agreement defining the boundary temporarily shall take the form of a document signed by both parties, or be merely a series of notes, but in either case it will be just as effective as a regular modus vivendi, binding both parties to observe the boundary laid down temporarily. State Department officials are confident that Americans will have no cause to complain that their rights have been abandoned when the full scope of the agreement is made known, while on the other hand the Canadians cannot properly assert that they have lost any right they have enjoyed.

The purpose of this effort for a modus vivendi was to regulate the boundary line on the west side of Lynn Canal. The two parties had placed the line of demarcation on Chilkoot and White Passes right at the top of the passes, and there has never been the slightest friction at those points. But because of the fact that the westernmost of the three passes, namely, Chilkoot Pass, was fully forty miles from the sea, the same rule could not be applied by the American representatives without great loss. Therefore, recourse has been had to another expedient, and the line of demarcation will run along the Klaskan River and from a point near Klaskan across to a mountain peak on the southwest. The effect will be to give the United States control of the tidewaters, the British being fifteen miles above to maintain American control of the sea and important Porcupine country, and lastly to save the rights of all American miners who are now on the Canadian side of the line.

It is understood that the modus vivendi will continue in force at the pleasure of both parties to it, no date for its expiration being fixed.

A VICTIM OF YELLOW FEVER.

THE WIFE OF GENERAL LUDLOW'S CHIEF CLERK DIES OF THE DISEASE.

Havana, Oct. 17.-Mrs. Latorre, wife of Military Governor Ludlow's acting chief clerk, died today from yellow fever. She was the first American woman since the occupation to contract the disease. Almost every case of the fever among Americans has been fatal. The disease has been frequent here since the month of July, and seven deaths. Surgeon Major Davis says he is in favor of not allowing Americans to land in Havana next year between July and October. He also said if the same rule were applied to all foreigners yellow fever would practically disappear.

SPANIARDS FLOCKING TO CUBA.

OVER TWO THOUSAND HAVE REACHED HAVANA IN THE LAST TWO MONTHS.

Havana, Oct. 17.-During the last sixty days there have arrived here over two thousand Spaniards, who say it is impossible to obtain work in Spain, and that the Government is assisting them to emigrate to Cuba. It is believed that over two hundred thousand will come to Cuba within the next few months, rendering the island more crowded than ever. One of these Spaniards, who recently arrived, says that women are not assisted to emigrate, the Spanish Government aiding only men over eighteen years of age to leave the country. A large number of these immigrants desire to work in the mines, but the mines are not open to them, and they are all for whom they can possibly find positions.

CUBAN DELEGATE TO PHILADELPHIA.

General Emilio Núñez, who was formerly of the Cuban Junta, in this city, and was said to be active in promoting filibustering expeditions previous to the Spanish-American War, arrived here from Mexico yesterday, on the steamer Mexico. He comes as a delegate from Cuba to the Commercial Congress of the Philadelphia Exposition. General Núñez had been in Cuba for several years, and his conditions in Cuba are constantly improving.

CRUELTY TO POLITICAL PRISONERS.

MAIL ADVICES FROM VENEZUELA SAY THAT GENERAL J. M. HERNANDEZ WAS IN IRONS.

Mail advices from Venezuela by the steamer Philadelphia, which arrived here yesterday, tell of brutal treatment by the Government of the political prisoners in Caracas. General José Manuel Hernández, one of these prisoners, was imprisoned, and had long been in ill health. Not satisfied with placing him in a dark dungeon, his tormentors had put him in irons. From Barcelona comes the news that General Marcond, of the rebel forces, has taken Guanta, the seaport. General Velutini, who left this city about four weeks ago for Trinidad, to lead an expedition, has arrived in Barcelona with the arms and ammunition of the rebels. General Velutini, who was Minister of Public Credit, was arrested at La Guayra by the Government, as he was about to leave the country.

A SHORTAGE IN COTTON.

HIGH PRICES IN OKLAHOMA WITH PROSPECTS OF ANOTHER ADVANCE.

Guthrie, Okla., Oct. 17 (Special).-Oklahoma cotton growers are hesitating whether to take advantage of prevailing prices or hold their cotton for a \$1.50 to \$1.60 market, which is predicted here for not later than January. This time last year cotton was selling at from \$1.40 to \$1.50 on the local market. Buyers are with a strong demand, with selling at from \$1.50 to \$1.75. These prices have prevailed for the last ten days. The top price for seed cotton is \$1.25. Good prices are not limited to railroad towns in Oklahoma this year. There is a scramble for cotton in the small interior towns, where top prices are offered. The shortage is marked. The receipts here at this time a year ago were fully 50 per cent heavier. The shortage is due to a smaller acreage, and to late planting and hot winds in August. The staple is shorter, but the grade better than last year. Local cotton has averaged strict middling grade, which is good spinning cotton. The best strict middling sold here on the market yesterday at 14 1/2 cents. The Government estimate of a 50 per cent crop for Oklahoma is too high, and that a 50 per cent crop is a more correct estimate.

The round bale cotton gin syndicate has spent thousands of dollars advertising the merits of its new system. The shortage is due to a smaller acreage, and to late planting and hot winds in August. The staple is shorter, but the grade better than last year. Local cotton has averaged strict middling grade, which is good spinning cotton. The best strict middling sold here on the market yesterday at 14 1/2 cents. The Government estimate of a 50 per cent crop for Oklahoma is too high, and that a 50 per cent crop is a more correct estimate.

MAY BUILD A RAILROAD IN AFRICA.

Berlin, Oct. 17.-The Colonial Council, it is announced, has unanimously approved the proposal that the Government should undertake the construction of the East African Central Railway. The first section will be to Kani, and a second within three years. The cost is estimated at 12,000,000 marks.

CHILIAN NITRATE EXPORTS.

Santiago, Chile, Oct. 17 (via Galveston, Tex.).-The export of nitrate from Chile this year will exceed 30,000,000 quintals.

Every view is a picture as seen from the spacious decks of a swift Day Line steamer.-Adv.

PLEA FOR FUSION TICKET.

CROKER CONVICTED OUT OF HIS OWN MOUTH.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION SAYS IN FUTURE YEARS, AS IN THIS, IT WILL UNITE WITH GOOD MEN AGAINST TAMMANY HALL.

An address to the voters of New York County was issued yesterday by the committee of the Republican County Convention which nominated the fusion county ticket. The address contains a long arraignment of the present Tammany administration, and contains a pledge that the Republican organization will support a plan for revision of the city charter on the report of a commission to be appointed by the Governor. It announces for the convention that next year, as in this, and in years thereafter, when local officers are to be elected, the Republican organization will unite with all the forces of good against the forces of evil, against Tammany Hall. The address follows:

To the Voters of the County of New York: The Republicans of the county of New York, by the nomination of an absolutely non-partisan ticket present to their fellow citizens of every party the opportunity in this impending election to cast a vote in favor of honest and intelligent local government, as against the immoral and oppressive administration of Tammany Hall. While the only county officers to be elected are judges of the several courts and a Sheriff, yet as this is the first purely local election since 1895, judgment may well be passed on two years of unrestricted Tammany rule.

It is furthermore of the utmost importance that the citizens of this town should be able to say "there are still judges in New York." The explanation of the leader of the fusion ticket is that the judges upon the bench to "at least be friendly" in view of his blunt refusal to renounce an upward of \$100,000 in 1898. It is pointed out that the fusion ticket is not a party ticket, but a ticket of good men, and that the fusion ticket is not a party ticket, but a ticket of good men, and that the fusion ticket is not a party ticket, but a ticket of good men.

INDORSED BY LABOR PARTY.

Our ticket has been indorsed by the Independent Labor party, whose strength is drawn directly and almost entirely from those who have heretofore voted the Tammany ticket. The fusion ticket is not a party ticket, but a ticket of good men, and that the fusion ticket is not a party ticket, but a ticket of good men.

As Republicans we have subordinated every party interest in the construction of this ticket in the belief that government of a great municipality should be conducted upon purely business principles. In co-operation for the election of this ticket we ask no more than that our fellow citizens should vote for the fusion ticket. We have considered that the issue upon which the voters of this county ought to decide in this election was their approval or disapproval of the principles of local government as embodied in the fusion ticket. Richard Croker, the leader of Tammany Hall, on April 14, 1898, in his testimony before the Assembly Investigating Committee. The precise language of his testimony follows:

Q.-You are the leader of the political organization known as Tammany Hall, are you not? A.-I don't know that I am. Q.-You are generally considered as the leader of Tammany Hall, are you not? A.-Well, I don't take for myself, if others say I am, I am. I am the leader of the party, and I acknowledge it. Q.-You are the leader of the party, and I acknowledge it. Q.-You are the leader of the party, and I acknowledge it. Q.-You are the leader of the party, and I acknowledge it.

Q.-Do you know that at the present time your firm, Mr. Meyer & Co. has nearly all the business of judicial sales? A.-Yes.

Q.-You are Mr. Meyer's partner in that business, are you not? A.-Yes.

Q.-Whatever advantage Mr. Meyer gets you share with him, don't you? A.-Yes.

Q.-These judicial sales are sent there by the judges, are they not? A.-Yes.

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REBELS DRIVEN FROM PORAC.

AMERICAN FORCES ADVANCE FROM BACOLOR WITH SLIGHT LOSS.

Manila, Oct. 17.-Bella's regiment, moving from a position northwest of Bacolor this morning, drove the enemy out of Porac. One American was killed and one wounded. The Filipinos lost a number of killed and wounded. The Americans captured two bullock carts of ammunition.

AMERICAN POLICY APPROVED.

ROMAN CATHOLIC EDITORS WHO ATTACK THE ADMINISTRATION MISREPRESENTED THE CHURCH.

T. St. John Gaffney, of this city, has issued a statement in regard to the attitude of the Roman Catholic prelates in this country toward the policy of the Administration in the Philippines, as it affects the Roman Catholic Church. He says that the policy of the Administration is not in accordance with the policy of the Church. He says that the policy of the Administration is not in accordance with the policy of the Church. He says that the policy of the Administration is not in accordance with the policy of the Church.

Mr. Gaffney points out the misstatement of the fact that at the recent meeting of the archbishops in Washington this subject was not even alluded to, and he quotes Monsignor Martini, the Apostolic Delegate to this country, who says:

"There can be no complaint on the part of the Roman Catholic Church in this country, as the occupation of the Philippines by troops in time of war, according to the canons of the Church, we do not consider such a quarreling form of war as a declaration of war."

While these alleged Catholic journals are engaged in attacking and calumniating the Administration and maligning the American Army, says Mr. Gaffney, the priests, friars and nuns in the Philippines are not in the least disturbed by the policy of the Administration. They are not in the least disturbed by the policy of the Administration. They are not in the least disturbed by the policy of the Administration.

DOMINICANS STILL RESTLESS.

GENERAL JIMENEZ'S EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH A STABLE CURRENCY.

San Domingo, Oct. 17.-Every one seems disposed to give General Juan Jimenez a fair chance. He appears to be thoroughly aware of the difficulties he will have to overcome in the future administration of this country. Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Italians and Spaniards would prefer American rule, and are immediately ready to accept it if any Dominican can manage the affairs of state it is General Jimenez.

The Dominicans greatly overestimate his wealth, thinking he has come with many millions, which will be used in repaying the ruined financial structure. He is himself modest and apparently candid. He says he is only a private citizen, who can do nothing definite and he is devoted to the President, who has been studying the complicated financial and social questions, and that he will continue to do so. He has formed opinions, but is not ready to argue.

In active cooperation with the Provisional Government, he is trying to relieve the immediate and urgent need for a currency with a fixed value, which will at least permit such necessary business as to be done and put an end to the daily small bread riots, which among an excitable people are apt to develop into revolutionary proportions.

There are no political parties in San Domingo. If a rival candidate for the Presidency arises he will have to run on his own responsibility. At present the people seem unanimous for Jimenez. Everything, however, is more or less in a state of confusion. There is no talk of the political nature. Most people go armed, and gesticulating crowds of excited men are everywhere talking of paper and silver, American money, public credit and kindred subjects. Freedom of speech and freedom of the press are novelties greatly enjoyed here. The dangerous feature of the case is that many Dominicans carry in their pockets money, for which they have no use, but which will not buy for their families the necessities of life, and there is too much of the money in circulation. They are excitedly advocating his claims.

NEW DOMINICAN CONSUL GENERAL.

SENOR EMILIO C. JOUBERT ASSUMES CHARGE OF THE CONSULATE HERE.

Senor Emilio C. Joubert, who was recently appointed by Provisional President Horacio Vasquez of San Domingo as Consul General to this country, assumed charge of the Dominican consulate in this city yesterday. Until seven years ago the Consul General was a lawyer in the city of Santo Domingo. As a result of a disagreement with President Horacio he was expelled. He came to this city and engaged in the export business until seven years ago, when he went to Porto Rico. There Senor Joubert remained until the triumph of the Jimenez revolution, when he returned to his native country.

Senor Joubert is a man of middle age, and is a native of San Domingo. He is a lawyer, and has been a member of the Dominican Congress. He is a man of middle age, and is a native of San Domingo. He is a lawyer, and has been a member of the Dominican Congress.

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RACE AGAIN TO-MORROW.

THE SHAMROCK TO BE REMEASURED THIS MORNING.

BREAKING DOWN OF THE CHALLENGER DISCUSSED AT THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB-COLUMBIA'S WIN STANDS.

The next race for the America's Cup will be sailed to-morrow, the result of yesterday's contest will stand as a victory for the Columbia, and the Shamrock will be remeasured this morning.

These three important facts were announced to the newspaper reporters at the New-York Yacht Club last night by Commodore Kane, who said: "After a consultation with representatives of Sir Thomas Lipton, it has been decided that the next race will take place on Thursday morning, starting at the usual hour. Today's contest will not be sailed over again. The race was sailed to a finish by one of the boats within the time limit, and that settles it, according to the terms of the agreement entered into by the contestants. It is probable that if both agreed to set aside those terms the race might be sailed over again, but nothing of the kind has been asked for, as far as I know."